

Havana, nine months ago, and there have been many reasons assigned for delay. Campos was accused of being too kind to the rebels, of being too much of a politician, of refraining from severities, and Weyler was to play the part of the unsparing and inflexible chieftain.

He appeared at first to have greatly underestimated his task, and was understood to have a conviction that he could guarantee the safety of grinding sugar in the three provinces—Matanzas, Havana and Pinar del Rio—before the middle of May. Some of the planters thought he could do this. I had an interview with him on the subject, and if the interpreter was accurate—and he had a habit of being so—he told me sugar could be made in the greater part of the island that abounded in the cane fields. Afterward it was said that he qualified the remark to this effect, that he did not make a promise, but declared an expectation. For even this much of an encouragement there were many thanks.

When Weyler had been in Cuba for a month we were confident that he was making rapid progress. He took me into the room where his maps were spread on a long table, and the positions of the forces were marked by flag pins, and pointed out on the map how he was driving them eastward. As he put it: "I am orienting them." He put his finger on the very spot in Pinar del Rio where he is now fighting Maceo and said: "There they were when I came." And then pointing to East Matanzas he said: "There they are now." The Spanish name of the town where he said the insurgents were I was told meant razors—or keen knives—and he said that he had them surrounded—only they might get away through swamps and jungles. Three flags marked the rebel position, and seven Spanish columns were indicated. A few days later I asked the General about the surrounded insurgents, and he said they were "more surrounded" than they had been.

The next thing we heard was that Maceo retraced his steps, refused to be oriented, crossed the Province of Havana and entered Pinar del Rio, where he has been ever since. Up to this time, while there had been great destruction of sugar plantations, those of tobacco had been largely spared, but Maceo began to war against tobacco as Gome had upon sugar, and to complete the devastation of the gold-bearing industries of the island.

He has maintained himself wonderfully, and while the Spaniards were shutting him up in the west end with one of their military fortified lines, Maceo has been preparing ambushes and fortresses on the mountains, and gathering provisions, which is the great difficulty, as that part of the country is not well stocked with cattle. However, the west of Cuba seems to be full of potatoes, and there are many pigs.

There is this to say for the delays of Weyler that he had not time after his arrival to get his troops well in hand and perfect their organization before the rainy season came on, and it was prudent, meanwhile, to care for the health of the troops. In one year—1877—during the ten-year war, of 90,425 Spanish soldiers in Cuba, 17,677 died, the greater number the victims of yellow fever. It was the plan of Weyler, when the whole extent of the task before him was developed, to complete his trocha across the island at its narrowest point west of Havana, get the army in readiness for active operations, draw fresh troops from Spain, and take the field in person and crush Maceo. It was a plan well calculated to succeed. Whether Maceo attempted to cross the line drawn on him we cannot certainly know, but there was bloody skirmishing on many occasions. The probability is Maceo preferred to remain in the mountains, as he had many wounded, and he had received dynamite cartridges from a series of successful filibustering expeditions, and it was something to have even a camp for a home.

The general idea is that Captain Weyler was compelled to take the field by the home Government, but the chances are that was not the truth. He is a resolute man and ambitious, and he no doubt wanted the glory of commanding in person when military operations were decisive, as appearance in the field was in accord with his own purposes, following close the arrival of reinforcements after the worst of the rainy season was over.

It is a fact, of course, of the long-range sharpshooters in the rebel ranks, and the certainty of their firing, their expertness on him, but these are chances to be taken, and the Spaniards are not so careful of themselves in the field as jealous of opportunities for distinction by rivals, or subordinates eager for advancement.

The assumption of command in the field by the Captain-General announced the military crisis, and it was coincident with a financial crisis in Spain, and with our resumption, after our Presidential election, of attention to the affairs of our neighbors. The success of Weyler in the field against Maceo would prolong the agony. The failure of Weyler would be the total ruin of the Spanish cause.

The people of the United States have for several months given but little of their attention to Cuba, but no incident now escapes them, and there are such horrors on the island, such impoverishment and suffering, murder and slaughter, as have rarely been known in the world. The condition of Cuba as much concerns Christianity as that of Armenia and Havana is the American Constantinople.

## HAS WEYLER ATTACKED MACEO?

Continued from First Page.

to-day. There is a strong feeling here that prompt action may be necessary soon.

### WEYLER SAYS, "WAIT."

Tells His Countrymen to Be Hopeful, for He Intends to "Soon" Crush the Cuban Rebellion.

Madrid, Nov. 16.—The Cuban correspondent of El Liberal has sent to his paper the following interview with General Weyler: "My only aspiration," said the Captain-General, "is to end the war soon. I entertain the strongest hopes that, with the development of the plan of campaign we have just commenced to put in execution in Pinar del Rio, that province will be shortly cleared of insurgents."

Let the impatient ones be quiet and wait. Let them have confidence in the bravery of the Spanish soldiers, and in the efficiency of the plans adopted."

"It was not by long marches that Maceo is driven into the interior from the coasts of Pinar del Rio, and this will put an end to the landing of filibustering expeditions in that province. Once Pinar del Rio is cleared of insurgents it will naturally cause less effort to drive them from the insubordinate provinces of Havana, Matanzas and Las Villas."

"Then the insurrection will be confined to the eastern provinces, Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba, and the 'trocha' from Jacaro to Moron will then play a most important part in the pacification of Cuba, as new invasions of the western provinces will be prevented."

"This old 'trocha' has been recently fortified, and is now in better condition than ever. At a distance of a kilometer, new forts have been built, and other defenses made. It will be impossible to cross it. It has been my recent desire to direct the operations in person at Pinar del Rio, but in Havana I have more facilities to direct the operations all over the island."

"I must have confidence in the army. To save the honor of the mother country in this hour of trial we shall be worthy of the sacrifices she makes."

### TREASURY IS ACTIVE, TOO.

That Department Has Done Much Work in Preventing Filibustering Expeditions.

Washington, Nov. 16.—The Treasury Department is taking a more prominent part in the Cuban affair than is generally known, and much of its work will count a good deal when the filibustering us of Cuba are finally presented.

The department people insist that the surveillance of the Southern coast line by the revenue cutters has been thorough, and that no expeditions, freighted with arms and ammunition for the Cuban cause, have departed from any port between Charles-

ton and Pensacola. The officials have reason to believe that most of the later expeditions have not departed from American ports. Many, they say, have sailed from Halifax, and it will probably be evidence to this effect which will be presented in defense of this country when the Spanish Government comes to push its indemnity claim for damages from the filibusters.

There is an attempt in some official quarters to deny the significance of the recent precautionary measures taken by the Navy Department, and to some extent by the War Department, but it is undeniable that General Craig had made his recent trip to see what might be accomplished along the Southern coast in the way of strengthening the fortifications in case of an emergency. He found that everything was in excellent condition, and that the Spanish Government means to establish temporary means of defense which would suffice for all threatened assaults.

Under the Navy Department the activity observable for the past fortnight is still continued. The Coastline has just returned from the South Atlantic Station, and under usual conditions, would have been placed out of commission and generally overhauled. Instead, those officers and men who have only a few days to serve before their tour of sea duty shall be replaced with others, and the vessel will be kept on duty.

It has been decided to abandon the usual winter cruise of the apprentice training ships Alliance and Essex and to send both ships to Europe, instead. The state of affairs in the West Indies, where these ships have gone each winter, has rendered it necessary to change the programme for them. Captain-General Lee was at the State Department to-day and called on Secretary Olney and Assistant Secretary Rockhill, with neither of whom he remained very long. General Lee has been cautious in his public statements regarding the Cuban situation, but to his intimate friends he is quoted as speaking very plainly and candidly. He is represented as doubting whether Weyler will return from his present expedition victorious, and as having advised the President to recognize the belligerency of the Cubans. His suggestions are supposed to have been taken into consideration, but at the State Department the official line is that the policy of the Administration will remain unchanged.

### PESETAS POURING IN.

Spanish Banks Find It Difficult to Receive All Applications for Subscriptions to the Loan.

Madrid, Nov. 16.—The greatest eagerness is still displayed by all classes of Spaniards to subscribe for the new internal loan. There has been a great crowd of people all day at the offices in this city of the Bank of Spain, which is handling the loan, all anxious to subscribe for the new issue.

The bank was open yesterday in order to accommodate would-be subscribers, and it was found that the ordinary facilities were not sufficient to transact its business. Twenty special counters were put in use. The bank and its various branches in the principal cities of Spain had alone received subscriptions to the amount of



**At Work on the Warships in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.**

There is probably no busier place on the continent to-day than the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, where the ten battle ships, cruisers and other vessels of war are being hastily prepared for service. The orders are that they are to be in readiness to sail by December, and not a minute of the day or night is lost by the construction department. The illustration here given pictures the scene yesterday afternoon.

charge, 105 pounds of brown prismatic powder, not smokeless.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Sinclair, of the Fifth Artillery, was in command of the experiments, and Companies A, B and C, of Fort Hamilton, besides the companies stationed at Fort Wadsworth, were present.

A triangular canvas, each side being 12 feet long, floated with barrels, was placed as a target between the Coney Island shore and Ship Channel, 6,035 yards from the guns. Nine shots were fired. The fourth gun was not tested.

Lieutenant Harmon, of the First Artillery directed the firing with the first gun. The first shot fell twenty yards short of the target and thirteen yards to the left. The second went fifty yards over and eight to the right. The third was twenty-two yards short and three to the left.

Lieutenant A. C. Blunt, of Company E, Fifth Artillery, with Corporal Kern, directed the firing of the second gun, and did the best shooting of the day. The first shot went one yard to the right and ten yards over. The concussion bounced the target out of the water. The second shot struck the target; that is, it was counted as a strike, although, as a matter of fact, the force of the coming shell drove the target to one side.

Corporal Kern made the first shot with the third gun. The first shot went twelve yards over and three to the right.

Lieutenant Arnold, just out of West Point, landed a shell eleven yards to the right and eighteen short. With the fifth gun he went seventy yards to the right and fifty yards over. A steel band on the breech was forced by the shot, so the last shot was made with the third gun, being twenty yards over and eight to the right.

If the same firing had been made at a battle ship many of the shots would have taken effect, because the vessel would be a larger target. There was a declivity of twelve degrees from the guns to the water at the target, so many of the shots that went over would have landed on the deck of a vessel.

The disappearing carriages, thrown back by the recoil, worked nearly perfectly. The guns are intended to be fired with 125 pounds of powder, and as only 105 pounds were used the recoil was not quite sufficient to bring the guns into place for loading.

The Lewis range finder was also tested, and gave good satisfaction. The tests began at 10 o'clock and lasted until 3 o'clock. There were long delays because of vessels getting in the range.

Preparations are being made at the fort for placing several more eight-inch guns, and a battery of ten-inch guns, and a battery under the lee of the bluff of twelve-inch guns and back of the fort a mortar battery of sixteen guns.

### HURRYING ON WARSHIPS.

Secretary Herbert Said to Have Inspected the Annapolis at Elizabeth.

Three men, one of whom is said to have been Secretary of the Navy Herbert, visited Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday. They went direct to the office of the Crescent Shipyard, where they were met by Lieutenant Nixon. The four inspected the hull of the gunboat Annapolis. Mr. Nixon will not talk about the matter, but workmen from the yard are positive one of the visitors was the Secretary and the others naval men. It is generally understood in the

yard that the work on the Annapolis will be rushed.

A naval board consisting of Captain Purcell P. Harrington, Chief Engineer George W. Stivers, Naval Constructor John P. Hanson and Lieutenant Albert S. Graves, has been ordered to assemble on board the coast defense ship Terror, in New York harbor to-morrow afternoon, and test the pneumatic system for working that vessel's turrets and guns. The vessel is to be taken to sea.

The armored coast defense vessel Amphitrite left New York harbor yesterday morning for Norfolk, where she will be dry-docked preparatory to the winter cruise of Admiral Buncce's squadron.

### ROCKEFELLER TAXES HIGH.

At Least They Claim They Are, and Seek a Reduction in Valuation.

Referee Franklin Couch, of Peekskill, N. Y., has begun his hearings in the appeal of William and John Rockefeller against the assessors of the town of Mount Pleasant, who raised the valuation of their property in the town over \$1,000,000. The Rockefellers own, together, about 2,000 acres in Mount Pleasant.

The assessors claim that they did not discriminate when they fixed the valuation on the Rockefeller property. On the contrary, they valued it at a lower figure than they valued adjoining property.

### FARMERS' PRESENT FOR BRYAN.

Carload of Produce is to Be Given Him for Winter Use.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 16.—Farmers of Richardson County, this State, one of the counties in W. J. Bryan's Congressional district, have banded together and will make up a carload of farm, orchard and garden produce for him for winter use. Mr. Bryan has not yet been notified of the contribution, but on his return from the South he will probably find the produce awaiting shipment.

Margaret Frewen, the English bimetalist, who stopped off at Lincoln on his way east from Salt Lake City, left for New York City to-day. His call at the Bryan home last night was very brief. Mr. Bryan being nearly ready at the time to take the train for Kansas City.

### Medals to Commemorate Events.

At the Fall meeting of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, at No. 17 West Forty-third street, last night, it was decided to strike a gold medal commemorative of Dr. William A. Muhlenthal, founder of St. Luke's Hospital. The medal will be presented to that institution at its formal opening in January. It was also decided to strike a bronze medal commemorative of the dedication of Grant's Monument, which will occur on April 27.

### Unexcelled Service.

California in three days, without change of cars; all meals served in Dining Cars, via the Northern Western Lines. Double Daily Service; round trip tickets, good nine months, variable routes, at reduced rates. For further information apply to the New York Office of the Chicago & North Western Railway, No. 423 Broadway.—Advt.

## NEW BAPTIST UNIVERSITY.

Ministers Hope to Establish Such an Educational Institution in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Nov. 16.—A movement was started in this city to-day to establish a Baptist University in Philadelphia. It was broached at a conference of Baptist ministers, when the project to take Temple College from the charge of the Rev. Dr. Russell H. Conwell and place it under direct charge of the church was discussed, the ultimate object being to establish from this nucleus a great Baptist university with accommodations for 2,000 students.

The Rev. Mr. Conwell said that the idea of erecting a big Baptist university in this city had been suggested by the increasing demand for education among the poor and workmen. Temple College could be used as a nucleus, but it would be advisable to change the location to one downtown and to change the name to the People's Baptist University. In such an institution people to whom all other channels had been closed could obtain an education. If the church could have such an institution by next year he was satisfied that it would have 2,000 students.

The Rev. T. Chase opened the proposition and argued that an academy similar to Worcester should be established. It was finally determined that a committee of fifteen be appointed to consider and report in future of Temple College. This

## CUBAN TRADE IS BEING DESTROYED.

Local Merchants Tell How the War Is Fast Ruining Business.

Hope Expressed That Cleveland Will Help Put an End to the Struggle.

Dealers in Tobacco and Sugar Estimate Their Losses at Many Millions of Dollars.

### DEBTS HANGING IN THE BALANCE.

If the Ravages on the Island Could Be Stopped the Resumption of Business Would Save Many Houses Here from Closing.

The following interviews tell how those merchants of this city who are in the Cuban trade are suffering from the depression caused by the struggle for independence on the island. These business men estimate the loss up to date at many millions. Some say their trade with the island is at a standstill; all declare that their business is growing less every day the war continues. This hope is generally expressed that President Cleveland will take some firm action that will bring about a close of the conflict.

Wallace P. Willett, of Willett & Gray, sugar dealers, No. 51 Wall street—Estimate that the annual loss to the American public and business men from the suspension of the Cuban sugar trade, consequent on the war, is at least \$5,000,000. I think that President Cleveland ought to take such a firm stand as would compel Spain to listen to offers that would promptly be made by the insurgents to purchase the island. It is very

important that the war be ended at the earliest day possible, as, even after peace is declared, it will take fully two years for the sugar trade to resume its normal state. I am sure I speak for all the sugar trade when I say we firmly believe Spain could easily be induced to sell the island.

Manager Wyatt, of Gate & Co., tobacco importers, No. 80 Broad street—A great hardship of the present situation is the heavy loss suffered by American citizens through large quantities of tobacco held in Havana on account of Weyler's edict. Our own house is a sufferer in that way to the extent of \$100,000. The tobacco was bought by us and paid for before the edict was issued. In all, there must be at least a million dollars' worth of American property held in the same manner. The tobacco business is paralyzed. President Cleveland ought to take such action as would induce the Spanish authorities to release American property.

Mano Pomares, of Pomares & Cushman, commission dealers, No. 38 Broadway—If our foreign trade was altogether with Cuba it would be practically nothing. Cuba trade is at a standstill. The business losses from the war suffered by American houses are almost beyond computation.

R. Marsans, of R. Marsans & Co., commission merchants, No. 118 Wall street—On an average Cuban trade has fallen off at least 75 per cent on account of the continuance of the war. There can be no possible relief till the war is at an end. We dare not sell except when cash accompanies the orders, as at any moment there may be a general destruction, by either Spaniards or Cubans, that would make it impossible for debtors to pay. As to what President Cleveland should do I hesitate to say, as it is hard to ask an American President to pull Cuban chestnuts out of the fire. But it seems for American interests alone some decisive action should be taken to save further heavy loss.

Export Trade Dying.

Treasurer Barrett, of James E. Ward & Co., agents for the New York & Cuban Steamship Company—The continued war means a heavy dropping of business. There is practically nothing doing in the Cuban export trade, except with provisions. There is no tobacco, there is no sugar, and there are few passengers.

Theodore Perez, of T. Perez & Co., tobacco dealers, No. 22 Beaver street—The loss to American business houses is so great that I do not see why the President does not in some way intervene. Our own importations have fallen to almost nothing. This means a heavy loss to us, and we are but one of the many importing houses.

Treasurer Beecher, of the Ferdinand Hirsch Company, tobacco importers, No. 41 Beaver street—If the war should continue much longer many of the weaker concerns must close their doors. The edict of Weyler has effectively stopped the shipment of tobacco from the island. It is a serious crisis that confronts the tobacco trade, and it must result disastrously to the weak concerns unless the war is soon brought to an end.

C. E. Turner, export broker, No. 76 Broad street—Although many of our Cuban shipments have been more during the last month than for the previous three months, I do not draw much comfort from that fact. It seems as if the present flurry of orders is only an accumulation of orders for necessities that have been held back in hopes of the ending of the war. The loss to American interests thus far has been great.

Manual Colins, of Colins, Calas & Colins, tobacco importers, No. 22 Beaver street—All who are interested in any form of trade with Cuba are heavy losers, and a continuance of the war is likely to be the total ruin of some. Since the edict of Weyler our own importations have been over 900 barrels of tobacco less than they would otherwise have been. American business interests demand that everything possible be done that can honorably be done to end the war.

### Business Ruined.

L. Turner, of the firm of Laurence Turner & Co., No. 50 Wall street—The Cuban rebel-

lion has ruined business on the island. Practically speaking, we are doing no business with the native Cubans, and do not expect to if the present condition of affairs exists much longer. We have done a general banking and sugar trade down there, but it is suspended now. The situation is aggravated by the uncertain stand which President Cleveland takes toward the war.

Charles B. Barry, of the shipping firm of Henry W. Peabody & Co., No. 88 New street—When the uprising occurred, we shut out business with the island at once, although our trade there was considerable. We do not depend on Cuba entirely, but it must be acknowledged that Havana was one of our best markets. I think it would be almost doubtful if this ruinous warfare were ended. I prefer to say nothing about President Cleveland's stand, but if he can do it he should bring about a termination of the strife.

D. L. Trujillo, of the wholesale cigar firm of L. J. Trujillo & Sons—with remarkable patience American business men have waited all in tobacco industries in Florida have awaited some action on the part of President Cleveland. Many of them are now about to collapse. Florida furnishes almost all our clear Havana cigars. Cigars have increased in value, and many manufacturers among these tobacco growers are making an inferior quality. I think Cleveland could do a great deal toward bringing the war to a close.

Fidel G. Pierra, of the commission firm of F. G. Pierra & Co., No. 51 New street—Business in this country in connection with Cuba has shrunk to one-half of what it was on account of the war. I have made a calculation of the aggregated losses caused to us, and my figures amount to \$20,000,000. The money due may be collected—every cent of it—if the war is closed in the near future. While all, without exception, are complaining, they look to President Cleveland to do something for them.

### Great Harm to Shipping.

F. W. Houghton, president of the Maritime Exchange—The Cuban war has hurt shipping with those lines which run to Cuba. If the war should end soon it would better the tone of business among shipping masters.

Ralph G. Navarro, of No. 51 New street—Every business man with whom I have talked has told me that it will be a Godsend when President Cleveland grants to the Cubans belligerent rights. It is useless to talk about business with Cuba. There is none. Cleveland has not as yet shown the will of the people and act without delay.

Schroeder & Bon, wholesale Havana tobacco dealers, of No. 178 Water street—There are 15,000 bales of tobacco in Cuba owned by Americans in this city which will not or be sold at a reduced price by the Spanish Government unless the war is closed soon. If the President can cause the war to close he should, in my opinion, do it.

### ROOSEVELT TO PARKER.

President of the Police Board, in Reply to His Critic, Says the Force Hasn't Deteriorated.

President Roosevelt, at a special meeting of the Police Board yesterday, read a prepared answer to the statement made by Commissioner Parker last Tuesday, to the effect that the force was deteriorating. All the Commissioners were present.

In his answer, which contained eight pages of typewritten matter, Mr. Roosevelt said that the allegations made by Mr. Parker were based upon idle gossip. No such deterioration as was charged had occurred in the force which was better, formerly, physically, morally and mentally. He defended the present scheme of examinations, and insisted that it should not be changed.

Commissioner Parker said he had not charged the force with inferiority. He had said it was not as good as formerly. He believed historians did not make good policemen, city information being the first requisite. After a few more remarks in the same vein the discussion ended with the whole thing being referred to Colonel Grant for consideration.

### MANIAC IN A COURTROOM.

He Tried to Reach Magistrate Cornell and Was Put in a Straitjacket.

When Edward Conard, thirty-seven years old, of No. 245 West Fifty-four street, was arraigned before Magistrate Cornell yesterday morning on a charge of insanity, he suddenly became violent and his carles threw the courtroom into a state of excitement.

The man had been for nearly two years a boarder at the home address. Recently his eyes failed and he became despondent. At 3 a. m. yesterday he went mad and aroused his neighbors by shouting and crying. He was with difficulty made a prisoner.

On his arrival in court he screamed at Magistrate Cornell: "You are as crazy as a bedbug. What is your name? I demand it!" The Magistrate could not quiet the man and committed him to Bellevue. At this Court House he was taken to the bench, and it took five policemen to hold him until a straitjacket was put on.

### FOSTER ASSAULT EXPLAINED.

Injured Law Student Says He Received a Blow After a Hot Political Discussion.

James W. Foster, who was found by the police early Sunday morning in an unconscious condition at the corner of West Forty-ninth street and Eighth avenue, was so improved yesterday that the authorities of Roosevelt Hospital said he would probably be discharged on Wednesday.

The mystery surrounding the case was dispelled by Foster's statement to Detective Kear, of West Forty-seventh street Station. He said he had been drinking with several friends and remembered having a political discussion with one of them, which resulted in a blow. He remembered nothing of a blow and falling. When taken to the hospital it was supposed that Foster had a fractured skull and would die.

The police said that the man who struck Foster was a student at University Law School and is a member of a well-known Boston family.

### Thomas J. Bradley Rescues a Boy.

Congressman-elect Thomas J. Bradley, who, at the last election, defeated Timothy J. Campbell in the Ninth District, distinguished himself yesterday afternoon by rescuing from under the wheels of a Grand street car eleven-year-old Abraham Rosenberg, of No. 42 Essex street. Bradley and a friend, Frank Puch, were standing at the corner of Grand and Essex streets. The Rosenberg boy and three others were playing in the street. At the same time a car No. 51 of the Grand street cross-town line was crossing Essex street on its way to the East River. One of the horses struck the Rosenberg boy and knocked him down. He fell on the track and the step of the car had passed over his body when Mr. Bradley grabbed him from the track by Mr. Bradley.

An ambulance was summoned from Governor Hospital, but, except a few bruises and a scratch over the eye, the boy was uninjured, and was taken home by his father, Richard Murphy, the driver of the car, was arrested.

### Faure Congratulates Menelli.

Paris, Nov. 16.—In reply to a telegram received from King Menelli of Abyssinia, informing him of the capture of the town of Abyssinia and Italy, President Faure today wrote his congratulations to the Abyssinian monarch.

## Hood's Pills

Are much in little; always ready, efficient, satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, indigestion, etc. Price 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.